An Opportunity Pointed

Out in Tomorrow's T-D.

69TH YEAR.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919.—TEN PAGES

WEATHER -FAIR

PRICE, THREE CENTS

HEARTILY INDORSE PLAYGROUND PLAN AT MASS-MEETING

Citizens Will Form Organization to Advocate Adequate Recreation System.

SELECT ALVIN M. SMITH AS PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

Propose Association Shall Confer and Co-Operate With City Planning Commission.

"PASSING OF HAT" IS SCORNED

speakers Declare Taxes, Not Private Gifts, Should Support Movement by City.

Alvin M. Smith, president of the Smith-Courtney Co. and vice-president of the Broadway National Bank, was made permanent chairman of the Richplayground committee at an enamber of Commerce yesterday after-

With Mr. Smith is left the selection of an associate committee of six who will determine upon the character of the organization and the policy to be pursued in connection with securing additional playground and recreation facilities for the children of Richmond.

The unanimous election of Mr. Smith lowed the adoption of a resolution sented from the floor by Judge J. ge Ricks. The text of the resolu-n follows:

Mayor Speaks First. layor George Ainslie made the open-

Mayor George Ainsile made the opening address and made it plain that the
silital demands of the playground
for the privilege of bathing
a one of the smaller lakes in Byrd
ark, the use of city water for street
howers at the fire engine stations for
the benefit of the children and the use
f several vacant lots belonging to the
ity could easily be secured through
the City Council

ing a proposition for the permanent good of the children of Richmond, which, it was declared, should have been the first consideration in making the budget.

Exception to Statement.

The Mayor's statement that \$9,000 was available for the playground budget was also questioned by a number of men present, who declared that their understanding was to the effect that only \$7,500 was available this year after the budget was "trimmed down."

Among those who took exception to this statement of the Mayor was Su-perintendent of Parks J. Humphrey Calder, to whom the Mayor, on being several times interrupted by Mr. Calder who was sitting well down in front, repeated. "But you'll get your \$8,000," The Mayor admitted that the situa-tion in Richmond was bad, and that Richmond children were starving for play, which was as essential to their strong sound, healthy development as

Alvin M. Smith was the first speaker following the Mayor to voice the sen-timent of the meeting relative to the financing of the playground proposition. Funds From Taxation.

Mr. Smith declared that the money should come out of the city taxes, since the playgrounds were for the benefit of all the people of Richmond, He strenuously opposed "passing the hat" for money to finance a movement which was obviously of immeasurable value to the citizenship of Richmond.

The example set by other cities was quoted by Mr. Smith, as ample precedent for Richmond in the matter of dispensing for this summer at least with the need of bath houses in Byrd Park. The free use of tents, however.

Park. The free use of tents, however, for this purpose has been offered by a Richmond firm.

Alderman Ordway Puller also took issue with the Mayor in the matter of supporting the playgrounds by pomisubscription, declaring emphatically last the funds should come "wholly and still be out of the public treasury."

Alderman Puller further explained that the sale of the Clarke Springs property might be advisable.

The tract contains about twenty-six acres, Mr. Puller stated, and only two acres are used for playground purposes, and it is in an isolated situa-

ses, and it is in an isolated situa-

Would Bring \$50,000.

the property would bring \$50,000.
declared the Alderman. The city is losing every year the interest on this amount, according to Mr. Puller, who further stated that about ten playgrounds would meet Richmond's need at present, and he made a rapid estimate of what he would be able to accomplish with \$10,000 in the purchase of sites and equipment necessary.

Repeated applause interrupted Mr. Puller, who promised his support and influence in securing adequate funds for playgrounds when next year's budget came up for consideration by the City Council.

R. C. Stearnes, head of the war camp

community service, then spoke in be-half of the movement and its import-ance, presenting statistics showing what other cities had done in financ-

Henry S. Hutzler expressed the senti-ments of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce in approval of the play-ground movement and co-operation.

(Continued on Second Page.)

No Premiums Required to Regain War Policies

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Discharged service men who let their government insurance lapse were given the privilege of reinstating their policies within eighteen months, without payment of back premiums, under an order signed today by Secretary (Glass.

The new reinstatement regulation, one of a number under consideration designed to make it possible for every discharged soldier, salider and marine to continue government insurance after return to civil life, is regarded as the most liberal ever offered by any insurance organization.

This only requirement is that the man requesting reinstatement must be in good health as at the time of discharge, and must pay the premium for the one month of grace in which his insurance was continued after he stopped payment and the premium for the month in which he requests reinstatement. Premiums for the intervening months will not be required.

MAKE TRUCE IN AERIAL STRIKE OF MAIL PILOTS

Assistant Postmaster-General Agrees

thusiastic mass-meeting of representa. MEN CLAIM INJUSTICE DONE

Declare They Are Ordered to Make

1. July 25 .- The first air ere at 5 o'clock this morning, is now up in the air.

t temporary truce was declared this ation shall be formed, to be known at the Playground and Recreation Association of Richmond. That said association shall confer with the city lanning commission and offer its learty support and co-operfaction in corking out a system of parks, play-rounds and community centers, and of on, to the end that our returned oldiers and sailors, all other young and sailors, all other young form and young women and the children of the city shall have recreational fatilities adequate to their need. Immediately upon receipt of the telegram by Superintendent Stanton, of the Eastern postal division, representing Mr. Praeger here, Pliot Stevens jumped into a machine and started for Bellefonte to notify the pilots there of the "armistice" pending the results of the conference in Washington.

Goes to Washington.

Goes to Washington.

Superintendent Stanton climbed into his machine and started for Washington, piloting his own, plane. Before leaving he declared he would meet the committee of the aviators in Washington, and he expects a satisfactory agreement will be arrived at during the conference so that the aerial mail service can be continued without interruption.

E. Hamilton Lee, one of the pilots whose refusal to fly in a for resulted in

Men Are Best Judges.

"The men, I believe, are the best judges of the machines they should operate, and we hope that we can con-vince the department officials of this." Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger had declared during the early part of the day that the department could not leave the question of when to fly to the judgment of a dozen different aviators. "If this were done," he said, "it would be impossible to operate a mail schedule with any degree of dependability."

WESTERN AVIATORS JOIN

OTHER PILOTS IN STRIKE CHICAGO, July 25.—The strike of air pilots in the airplane mail service be-tween Chicago and New York extended to this city. Neither pilot M. J. Muel ler, due to leave Chicago this after noon, nor his alternate, John Skroning appeared at the hangar in Grant Park "Turk" Gardner, who brought his

Turk" Gardner, who brought his plane from Cleveland today, announced that he would make the return flight and then join the strikers.

The strike of the Westerners is in sympathy with the New York pilots, who were discharged for refusing to take their machines out in a dense fog.

PATRICK CUDAHY DIES AFTER GAINING RICHES IN PACKING OF MEATS

Millionaire Came to America as Child and Went Into Business at Twelve.

MILWAUKEE. WIS., July 25.—Patrick Cudahy, president of the Cudahy, Brothers Company, packers of Cudahy, Wis., died suddenly this afternoon from an apoplectic stroke.

Mr. Cudahy, rated as a millionaire, retired from active business in 1915, making his son. Michael, the executive head of the packing business. Later, when his sons, Michael and John, entered the war, he again became the chief executive.

Mr. Cudahy was born in Ireland, in 1849. He came to this country when a lad, and at the age of twelve embarked as an employee of a packing concern. In 1876 he became a partner of Plankinton & Armour, and in 1888 with his brother, John, bought the Plankinton interests and later established the Cudahy Packing Company I By Associated Press.1

tablished the Cudahy Packing

pany.

The death of Mr. Cudahy, brother of Edward A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, one of the Cudahy Packing Company, one of Chicago, ers, whose rise to great wealth and influence made one of the remarkable chapters of the history of

PACIFIC FLEET AT COLON Admiral Rodman's Fighting Ships Be-gin Passage Throng Gatun Locks.

COLON, July 25.—The newly created Pacific Pleet of the United States Navy rD. T. M. Murrell. president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine (Continued on Second Page). lantic to the Pacific.

ARE ATTACKING HIM

Alien Interests Seek His Defeat.

REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS ARE GUARDING ENGINEERS

Official Says He Is Fought for President Says Soldiers Make Doing His Duty in Former Position.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Attorneyforth in an effort to prevent confirma-

ervices," the At

lawyers, representing Ger-crests," Mr. Palmer declared me here with their charges, have been careful to cast no but they have been careful to cast no aspersions upon my moral character or my qualifications. They have attempted to say that I sent a man to Paris to have put in the peace treaty a provision that my acts as alien property custodian should stand, a perfectly absurd thing to say. It is a part of the German fight against me, carried on by paid agents of Germans still incensed because their property was taken over and put into American hands."

An "Outrageous Insinuation."

An "Outrageous Insinuation." An "Outrageous Insinuation."
The Attorney-Goteral said he might later file answer to what he characterized as "perfectly outrageous insinuations" by Merton E. Lewis, formerly Attorney-General, of New York, that he had sold the Bosch magneto plant at Springheid, Mass., to friends at a figure much below its value.

The committee spent nearly an hour

Touraine Company Not Alien.

Mr. Palmer denied charges that the Touraine Company, long in the candy business in New England, was enemyowned.

owned.

The Attorney-General explained the sale of the International Insurance Company to the Chase Securities Corporation and the subsequent refusal to let that concern have it after the alien property custodian's office had been informed that the proposed liquidation of the insurance company was not advisable.

Mr. John F. Stevens, there was organized the so-called Rugsian railway service corps, composed of American enproperts. "The most recent report from Mr. Stevens shows that on part of the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Baikal Railway he is now running six trains a day each way, while a little while ago reafter the property was bought by another firm, whose Americanism was doubted, but it had been shown, Mr. Palmer said, "that the new owners thad accomplished the Americanization of the company."

INTER-AL'>IED COMMISSION TELLS OF BULGARS' CRIMES

Says 32,000 People Died in Their Oc-cupied Area as Result of Atroclties.

PARIS, July 25 .- Unspeakable atrocities are enumerated in the official report of the inter-allied commission which investigated Bulgarian war to crimes. The report, made public today says that 32,000 inhabitants of the area occupied by the Bulgars during the war died in the course of two years from hunger and ill-treatment.

Before the Bulgarian invasion of Eastern Maccedonia the population of that area was 305,000; now it is 225,000. Starvation was systematically organized by Bulgaria, the report charges. port of the inter-allied commission

harges.
Forty-two thousand were deported by the Bulgars, and "more than oneby the Bulgars, and 'more than one fourth of these died as a result o pardship, blows and tortures which n civilized nation would have dared to inflict on criminals," Deliberate exter-mination by hunger and torture is charged. Prisoners were tortured to

America is not represented on the ommission, which is composed of British, Belgian, French, Serbian and Greek investigators.

GERMANS SEEK U. S. LOAN

Prussian Bankers Making Move to Secure \$100,000,000 in New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A canvass of international banking houses here today failed to elicit any information concerning reports that a German loan is in process of negotiation here.

It is understood that German benkers are endeavoring to place a large credit, amounting perhaps to \$100,000,000 in this country, but so far as is known the negotiations have not passed the initial stage. There is reason to believe, however, that American bankers are interested in the possibilities of such a loan.

Six Injured in Train Wreck.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 25.—Six persons were slightly injured this morning when Charleston & Western Carolina passenger train. Number 46, was derailed at Bailey's Mill trestle, about three miles from Ellenton, S. C. The derailment was caused by the foundation of the trestle being undermined by heavy rains and swollen streams.

FOR SIBERIAN ARMY

Attorney-General Palmer Charges Informs Senate Americans Are Essential in Keeping Railroads in Operation.

Possible Supply of Food to Stricken Peoples.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- President General Palmer, appearing today be- Wilson informed the Senate today in fore the Senate Judiciary Committee response to a resolution by Senator make final reply to charges put Johnson, Republican, California, tha the presence of American troops in whole fight against him was conceived restoration and maintenance of traffic and carried on by representatives of on the Siberian Railroad, and that German interests because of his work under the agreement with Japan they

STRIKE OF MALL PILOTS

German interests because of his work as alien property custodian in breaking up the German industrial army in the United States.

During the course of his statement Mr. Palmer made detailed denial of charges by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey, regarding the payment of excessive fees to Senator Harris, of Georgia, and John J. Fitzgeralds, a former member of the House from New York.

The total amount paid Senator Harris, he said, was \$5,000 for work done before he became a member of the Work.

AERIAL MAIL STATION, BELMONT

PARK, L. I. July 25.—The first air

Says Fee Shamelessly Low.

German interests because of his work as alien property custodian in break, and that word under the agreement with Japan they could be withdrawn only when the American railway experts operating the roal were withdrawn.

The President said Siberia could be protected from a further period of chaos and anarchy only by keeping the railroad open and that, lacking the property custodian in break.

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Purpose Is Twofold.

"As New York prices go for legal tervices," the Attorney-General said. Mr. Flizzerald's compensation was thamelessly low. In all, he was paid ess than \$7,000."

Starting off with charges by Harold Remington. a lawyer of New York, hat Mr. Paimer should not be permitted as Attorney-General to pass upon his acts as allen property customan, the witness said Remington's complaint was not against the law assed by Chogress.

"These lawyers, representing German interests." Mr. Palmer declared have come here with their charges, who is carrying out the work of rehabilitating the Siberlan Parks.

John H. Stevens, the American railway engineer, who is carrying out the work of rehabilitating the Siberian Railroad under the direction of the interallied committee.

The President's message to the Senate follows, in part:

"This measure was taken in conjunction with Japan and in concert of purpose with the other ailied powers, first of all to save the Czecho-Slovak armies which were threatened with destruction by hostile armies apparently organized by, and often largely composed of, enemy prisoners of war. The second purpose in view was to steady any efforts of the Russians at self-defense, or the establishment of law and order in which they might be willing to accept assistance.

Two Regiments Sent.

"Two regiments of infantry, with auxiliary troops—about 8,000 effectives—comprising a total of approximately 10,000 men, were sent under the command of Major-General William S, Graves. The troops began to arrive at Vladivostok in September, 1918.

1918.
"Considerably larger forces were dismanufacturers, of Stamford, whose plant was seized and sold Homer S. Cummings, chairman of Democratic National Committee, e firm had been its counsel since reported to the custodian that it ferman-owned. Cummings, who was paid \$10, Cummings, who was paid \$10, year as managing director, residence of the substantial elimination in Eastern Siberia of the active efforts of enemy prisoners of war.

to buy the property. On account of his formar connection with the company of negotiations begun early in the summer of 1918, the United States accepted a plan proposed by Japan for the summars bought for \$1,500,000 by the Touraine Company and Estabrook & Company of Boston.

The company of the Siberian Railways, by an international committee, under which committee Mr. John P. Stevens, would assume the operation of the Russian railway service corps.

would assume the operation of the Russian railway service corps.

"At the request of the provisional government and with the support of Mr. John F. Stevens, there was organ-

way he is now running six trains a day each way, while a little while ago they were only able to run that many trains now were trains per week. Protection Is Provided.

"In accepting the railway plan, it was provided that some protection should be given by the allied forces. Accordingly, as provided in the railway plan, and with the approval of the interallied committee, the military com-manders in Siberia have established troops where it is necessary to main-tain order at different part of the line. "The population of Western Siberia and the forces of Admiral Kolchak are entirely dependent upon these rail

"The Russian authorities in this country succeeded in shipping large quantities of Russian supplies to Siberia, and the Secretary of War is now beria, and the Secretary of War is now contracting with the great co-operative societies which operate throughout European and Asiatic Russia to ship further supplies to meet the needs of the civilian population. The Kolchak government is also endeavoring to ar-range for the purchase of medical and other Red Cross supplies from the War Department. Department, and the American Red Cross is itself attempting the forms of relief for which it is organized. All elements of the population in Siberia to the United States for assis-

DRYS READY TO BEGIN FIGHT TO PUT JAPAN IN PROHIBITION RANKS

Dry Campaign Launched Under American Leadership in Mikado's Counfry.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Under the leadership of American drys a cam-paign throughout Japan for prohibition is about to start. This is the word brought hera today by Frederic C. Penfield, passenger on the liner Korea He declared that Dr. D. M. Gandier,

He declared that Dr. D. M. Gandier, leader of the dry movement in California, already has consented to take a prominent part in the Oriental campaign. Dr. Gandier has been in Japan since May. His fight against sake, the national drink, has had considerable result, said Penfield.

This is the first news of Dr. Gandier since he was refused a passport to Europe, where he had intended launching a world-wide campaign.

Penfield said Gandier has been received with the highest honors in Japan, many dry banquets having been dry banquets having been held in his honor.

81.95—Round Trip—\$1.95 Via C. & O. to NORFOLK AND OLD POINT Every Sunday, 3 Trains.—Adv,

DECLARES GERMANS WILSON SEES NEED JAPAN IS EXPECTED TO SAY WORD CLEARING AIR AS TO DISPOSITION OF SHANTUNG

SHANTUNG CESSION IS IN VIOLATION OF SOLEMN COVENANT

Secret Japanese Entente Treaty Breaks Contract With America.

ALLEGED TO BE CONTRARY TO ROOT-TAKAHIRA PACT

President Said to Have Learned of Secret Bargain Entirely by Accident.

AGAINST LATE UNDERSTANDING

Lansing-Ishii Document Pledged Mikado's Kingdom Against Aggression at China's Expense.

BY JUSTIN MCGRATH.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Shantung award threatens to become a typhoon of contention which will upset

It is practically certain to cause ma terial modification of the treaty and

Since the arrival here of C. C. Wu and the cession to Japan, Senators and Representatives have received infor-

Brenks Agreement With America. Breaks Agreement With America.

Even when the Shantung cession was viewed merely as an outrage on China, great opposition to it was aroused throughout the country by the speeches of Senators who exposed its true character. It can be conjectured, therefore, how greatly this opposition will be augmented when it is realized that the cession and the negotiations leading up to it and the agreements alleged to have been reached by Japan, Great Britain and France with respect to it, not only constituted an outrage on China, but broke solemn agreements with the United States entered into

the Chinese representatives Senate and the House with the request that the necessary investigations be made to establish its truth in every Agninst Root-Takahira Pact.

Against Root-Takahira Pact.

In the first place it is declared that the Shantung cession is an absolute violation of the Root-Takahira agreement and the Ishii-Lansing agreement. Under the Root-Takahira agreement, made in November, 1908, it was agreed that the policy of Japan and the United States was to be directed toward the maintenance of the existing status quo in the Pacific, and to preserve the in-

maintenance of the existing status quo in the Pacific, and to preserve the integrity of China.

In violation of this agreement, it is alleged Japan, at the beginning of the war, entered into secret agreements with Great Britain and France, and that the price of her participation on the side of the allies was to be the reversion to her of all the German rights in the Shantung Peninsula and all of the German istands in the Pacific north of the equator.

Gave No Information. Gave No Information.

Gave No Information.

Gave No Information.

Japan never gave the United States any information of those secret pacts between her and Great Britain and France. The first intimation the United States had of the existence of those secret agreements was obtained by President Wilson at the peace conference in Paris in a most unlooked for and interesting way.

When the question of the disposition of the German rights in China and her other colonial possessions in the Pacific came up President Wilson made the suggestion that no present disposition be made of German rights in the Pacific came up President Wilson made the suggestion that they be left as a legacy to the league of nations to be divided or governed under the mandatory system, according to the league's best judgment.

Baron Makino demurred to this suggestion of the President. He stated that it would be in contravention of the agreements made with Japan by Great Britain and France at the beginning of the war. The President had never heard of those agreements, and demanded to know what they were. On his demand copies of them were produced.

President Makes Objection.

were. On his demand copies of them were produced.

President Makes Objected to those agreement Stressen on the produced of them; as the same of the control of them; as the same of them; as the same of them; the was then that Baron Makino there are the conference and refuse to enter the conference and refuse to enter the least of nations.

It is not known definitely that the produced in the secret agreements apan indeed the secret agreements as a secret agreement and for a chrosen and frame violated the agreement and frame violated the agreement and frame violated the secret agreements and frame violated the secret agreement and frame v President Makes Objection.

U. S. to Sign Pact With Nation It Never Fought

BY WARWICK THOMPSON. PARIS, July 25.—Despite the fact that the United States never declared war on Bulgaria, but maintained diplomatic relations with that country throughout the European conflict, our commissioners will sign the peace treaty with Bulgaria.

will sign the peace treaty with Bulgaria.

This procedure is unusual, but it is believed that America's cosignature of the pact will have an important effect on the future situation in the Balkans.

With the arrival, scheduled for today, of the Bulgarian peace delegates, the attention of the peace conference will be once more concentrated upon the burning Balkan problems. The Bulgarian treaty is not expected to be finished until next week, however.

Hope prevails in peace circles that Austria will sign the treaty terms submitted to her, and the signing may take place Monday at St. Germain.

PRESIDENT WILL REVIEW PACIFIC FLEET AUGUST 15

Secretary Tumulty Announces Date of Executive's Prospective Arrival at San Francisco.

WILL HOLD FRENCH TREATY

tive" Document to Senate Until Across Continent. assurance that President Wilson will sion in the Senate. review the Pacific Fleet in San Fran-

cisco Bay about August 15 was given expectations was expressed by Sena-Senator Phelan today by Secretary for Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, Senator Phelan today by Secretary Tumuity. It was stated that the President's itinerary on his Western tour contemplates his arrival in San Francisco on August 15, and it is probable the review of the fleet will be arranged to take place on the day of his arrival.

President Wilson's itinerary will be made public within a few days, it was announced at the White House today.

Senator Phelan today by Secretary tor Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, after a long talk with Mr. Wilson to the State a declined to go into details as 15 the exact steps being taken, and both the Wilson the Wilson to the subject.

There were indications, however that the conversations with Japan. though quite informal in character had as their object such a declaration from Tokyo as would satisfy Chinand result in her acceptance of the treaty.

The President intends, as far as possible, to make speeches only in those towns where he has not appeared for some time. This will exclude Chicago from the list, and also New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He has spoken in both New York and Boston within the past six months

If present plans are adhered to the President will do the bulk of his talking on his return from the coast, for if he leaves Washington August 8 and independence of action under Article X. Mr. Spencer told the President without some such qualifications the treaty never could be rational determination of domestic is such as the president without some such qualifications the treaty never could be rational determination.

if he leaves Washington August S and intends to be in San Francisco August 15 he will have time for only one address on his way to the Pacific Coast.

The President's action in deciding to retain this text of the French treaty until his return to Washington aroused little interest in the Senate today. Senator Lodge declared that "it did not matter."

Settled Matter for Themselves.

The Senators take the position, it was pointed out, that it does not concern them whether the President sends the treaty now or reserves it for a later date, as they have overcome the obstacle of ignorance of its contents by obtaining a copy for themselves and having it inserted in the record. The only question that now interests them is how the President will explain his action in withholding the treaty in defiance, they say, of his agreement with Premier Clemenceau.

It is not known whether the Presiobstacle of ignorance of its contents by obtaining a copy for themselves and having it inserted in the record. The only question that now interests them is how the President will explain his action in withholding the treaty in defiance, they say, of his agreement with Premier Clemenceau.

It is not known whether the President will invite any more Perpublication. dent will invite any more Republican Senators to confer with him. He saw Senators Warren and Spencer this

TO TOKYO TO JUSTICE TO CHINA

Island Empire Must Satisfy Peking Before Senate Will Ratify.

SENATOR SPENJER TAKES RESERVATIONS TO WILSON

Opposed to Such Provisions, If Senate Wishes Them.

Finds Executive Not Radically

BUT FEARS EFFECT ON TREATY

He Hopes Senators Fully Realize All Possibilities of New Negotiations. (By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Diplomatic

discussions with Japan over the Shantung provision in the peace treaty have reached a stage where President His Return From Speaking Tour Wilson is represented as very hope. ful of developments within a few days that will clear the air, and remove WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Positive much of the opposition to the provi-This interpretation of the President's

The President will not submit the pact of the Franco-American treaty to the Senate until his return to Washington, which may be six weeks hence as he expects to leave about August 8, and the trip will be from three to four weeks in the making.

Will Not Spenk in Chair. will Not Speak in Chicago.

The President intends, as far as pos-

sideration of the treaty with Germany is well under way.

Regarding Shantung, Senator Spencer would not say on what assurances the President based his hope of important developments in the near future. It is understood, however, that a full account of the feeling aroused here against the Shantung provision has gone forward to Tokyo. There were indications that no reply to these representations had been received to night. Senators Warren and Spencer this forenoon, but it was intimated there were no ether appointments in view. The President and Mrs. Wilson may take a short cruise on the Mayflower to Hampton Roads over Saturday and

The President has been told by Re-

AGREEMENT REACHED
FOR SETTLEMENT OF
BIG SEAMEN'S STRIKE

Adjustment Expected to Be Ratified in Meetings Called for Today.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Terms for settlement of the seamen's strike which has tied up shipping from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas, were agreed upon late tonight by representatives of the United States Shipping Board, American Steamship Association and Internal forms in the country in which they arise."

In the President has been told, by Republican Senators that most of the Senator senators that most of the Senator opposition to this provision would disappear if he were able to induce Japan to give such assurances for future return to Shantung to China as would result in the latter signing the treaty.

The reservations submitted by Senator specification submitted by Senator specification and the interpretations proposed as a middle ground by former President Taft, and are understood to follow in general the plan discussed among the group of Republicans (avoring a league. They would provide:

That the Monroe Doctrine is "an eague. They would provide:

That the Monroe Doctrine is "an eague. They would provide:

That the United States alone." That the United States "cannot bind they arise."

The reservations submitted by Senator for future return to Shantung to China as would result in the latter signing the treaty.

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The reservations submitted by Senator for future return to Shantung to give such assurances for future return to give such assurances for future return to Shantung to give such assurances for future return to give such assurances for future return to give such assurances for future return to give such